AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. **(Currently amended)** A lubricant composition comprising a major amount of base oil lubricant and a minor amount of lubricant additive, the lubricant additive comprising:

(a) a dispersant containing at least one member selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbyl-substituted succinimides, hydrocarbyl-substituted amines, and Mannich base adducts derived from a hydrocarbyl-substituted phenol condensed with an aldehyde and an amine, wherein the hydrocarbyl substituent comprises a polymerization product derived from a reaction mixture comprising **[[**(a)**]]** (i) from about 55 to about 65 weight percent raffinate I stream and **[[**(b)**]]** (ii) from about 35 to about 45 weight percent isobutylene, with the proviso that (i) and (ii) are different, and

(b) a viscosity index improver comprising a substantially linear block copolymer having a number average molecular weight as determined by gel permeation chromatography ranging from about 50,000 to about 250,000, the block copolymer being derived from a conjugated diene monomer containing no less than 5 carbon atoms and a monoalkenylarene monomer, wherein the block copolymer has an aromatic content ranging from about 10 wt. % to about 50 wt. % and an olefinic unsaturation ranging from about 0.5 wt. % to about 5 wt. %.

2. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant composition of claim 1, wherein the conjugated diene monomer comprises isoprene.

3. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant composition of claim 1, wherein the monoalkenylarene monomer comprises styrene.

4. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant composition of claim 1, wherein the polymerization product is derived from a reaction mixture comprising a raffinate I stream and isobutylene having a number average molecular weight ranging from about 800 to about 1200 as determined by gel permeation chromatography and more than about 70 mol percent of the polymerization product having a terminal vinylidene group.

5. **(Cancelled)**

6. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant composition of claim 1, comprising a hydrocarbyl-substituted succinimide derived from the polymerization product and succinic acid having a ratio of polymerization product to succinic acid ranging from about 1.0:1.0 to about 1.0:1.6.

7. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant composition of claim 1, comprising a Mannich adduct derived from hydrocarbyl-substituted phenols, an aldehyde and a polyethylene polyamine.

8. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant composition of claim 1, wherein the composition comprises from about 1 to about 10 percent by weight polymeric dispersant and from about 5 to about 35 percent by weight viscosity index improver based on the total weight of the lubricant composition.

9. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant composition of claim 1, wherein the base oil lubricant is selected from the group consisting of mineral lubricating oils, natural base oils, synthetic lubricants, and unrefined, refined and re-refined oils.

10. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant composition of claim 1, wherein the viscosity index improver comprises a non-shear stable viscosity index improver.

11. **(Currently amended)** A lubricant additive comprising:

(a) a dispersant component comprising:

a first dispersant and a second dispersant each independently comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbyl-substituted succinimides, hydrocarbyl-substituted amines, and Mannich base adducts derived from hydrocarbyl-substituted phenols condensed with aldehydes and amines;

wherein the hydrocarbyl substituent of the first dispersant has a number average molecular weight ranging from about 1500 to about 2500 as determined by gel permeation chromatography,

wherein the hydrocarbyl substituent of the second dispersant has a number average molecular weight ranging from about 800 to about 1200 as determined by gel permeation chromatography, and

wherein the hydrocarbyl-substituent of at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises a polymerization product derived from a reaction mixture comprising (i) from about 55 to about 65 weight percent raffinate I stream and (ii) from about 35 to about 45 weight percent isobutylene, with the proviso that (i) and (ii) are different; and

(b) a viscosity index improver component comprising a substantially linear block copolymer having a number average molecular weight as determined by gel permeation chromatography ranging from about 50,000 to about 250,000, the block copolymer

having an A block derived from a monoalkenylarene monomer and a B bloc derived from a conjugated diene monomer containing no less than 5 carbon atoms; and

wherein the block copolymer has an aromatic content ranging from about 10 wt. % to about 50 wt. % and an olefinic unsaturation ranging from about 0.5 wt. % to about 5 wt. %.

12. **(Cancelled)**

13. **(Original)** The lubricant additive of claim 11, wherein at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises a hydrocarbyl-substituted succinic acid derivative.

14. **(Cancelled)**

15. **(Original)** The lubricant additive of claim 13, wherein the first dispersant is a post treated dispersant.

16. **(Original)** The lubricant additive of claim 11, wherein at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises a Mannich base adduct derived from a hydrocarbyl-substituted phenol condensed with an aldehyde and an amine.

17. **(Cancelled)**

18. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant additive of claim 11, wherein the B block is derived from an isoprene monomer.

19. **(Previously presented)** The lubricant additive of claim 11, wherein the A block is derived from a styrene monomer.

20. **(Currently amended)** A method of reducing wear in moving parts, comprising contacting the moving parts with a lubricant composition comprising:

a major amount of base oil;

a first dispersant and a second dispersant each independently comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbyl-substituted succinimides, hydrocarbyl-substituted amines, and Mannich base adducts derived from hydrocarbyl-substituted phenols condensed with aldehydes and amines;

wherein the hydrocarbyl substituent of the first dispersant has a number average molecular weight ranging from about 1500 to about 2500 as determined by gel permeation chromatography,

wherein the hydrocarbyl substituent of the second dispersant has a number average molecular weight ranging from about 800 to about 1200 as determined by gel permeation chromatography, and

wherein the hydrocarbyl-substituent of at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises a polymerization product derived from a reaction mixture comprising **[[**(a)**]]** (i) from about 55 to about 65 weight percent raffinate I stream and **[[**(b)**]]** (ii) from about 35 to about 45 weight percent isobutylene, with the proviso that (i) and (ii) are different; and

a minor viscosity index improving amount of a non-shear stable viscosity index improver comprising a substantially linear block copolymer having a number average molecular weight as determined by gel permeation chromatography ranging from about 50,000 to about 250,000, the block copolymer being derived from a conjugated diene monomer containing no less than 5 carbon atoms and a monoalkenylarene monomer, wherein the block copolymer has an aromatic content ranging from about 10 wt. % to about 50 wt. %, an olefinic unsaturation ranging from about 0.5 wt. % to about 5 wt. %.

21. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20, wherein the conjugated diene monomer comprises isoprene.

22. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20, wherein the monoalkenylarene monomer comprises styrene.

23. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20, wherein the moving parts comprise moving parts of a gasoline or diesel internal combustion engine.

24. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20, wherein the moving parts comprise a vehicle transmission.

25. **(Cancelled)**

26. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20, wherein the lubricant composition is a crankcase oil present in the crankcase of the engine.

27. **(Cancelled)**

28. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20, wherein at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises a hydrocarbyl-substituted succinic acid derivative.

29. **(Cancelled)**

30. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20, wherein the first dispersant is a post treated dispersant.

31. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 20, wherein at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises a Mannich base adduct derived from a hydrocarbyl-substituted phenol condensed with an aldehyde and an amine.

32. **(Cancelled)**

33. **(Currently amended)** A method for lubricating moving parts of a vehicle comprising:

contacting at least one of the moving parts with a lubricant composition comprising a mineral oil base stock and a lubricant additive in an amount sufficient to enhance the dispersability of particles in the lubricant composition, the lubricant additive comprising:

(a) a first dispersant and a second dispersant each independently comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbyl-substituted succinimides, hydrocarbyl-substituted amines, and Mannich base adducts derived from a hydrocarbyl-substituted phenol condensed with an aldehyde and an amine;

wherein the hydrocarbyl substituent of the first dispersant has a number average molecular weight ranging from about 1500 to about 2500 as determined by gel permeation chromatography,

wherein the hydrocarbyl substituent of the second dispersant has a number average molecular weight ranging from about 800 to about 1200 as determined by gel permeation chromatography, and

wherein the hydrocarbyl-substituent of at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises the polymerization product of a reaction mixture comprising (i) from about 55 to about 65 weight percent raffinate I stream and (ii) from about 35 to about 45 weight percent isobutylene, with the proviso that (i) and (ii) are different; and

(b) a viscosity index improver comprising a substantially linear block copolymer having a number average molecular weight as determined by gel permeation chromatography ranging from about 50,000 to about 250,000, the block copolymer

being derived from a conjugated diene monomer containing no less than 5 carbon atoms and a monoalkenylarene monomer, wherein the block copolymer has an aromatic content ranging from about 10 wt. % to about 50 wt. %, an olefinic unsaturation ranging from about 0.5 wt. % to about 5 wt. %.

34. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 33, wherein the conjugated diene monomer comprises isoprene.

35. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 33, wherein the monoalkenylarene monomer comprises styrene.

36. **(Cancelled)**

37. **(Original)** The method of claim 33, wherein at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises a hydrocarbyl-substituted succinic acid derivative.

38. **(Cancelled)**

39. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 33, wherein the first dispersant is a post treated dispersant.

40. **(Original)** The method of claim 33, wherein at least one of the first and second dispersants comprises a Mannich base adduct derived from a hydrocarbyl-substituted phenol condensed with an aldehyde and an amine.

41. **(Cancelled)**

42. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 33, wherein the moving parts of the vehicle comprise the crankcase of an internal combustion engine.

43. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 33, wherein the moving parts of the vehicle comprise a drive train of the vehicle.

44. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 43, wherein the lubricant composition comprises an automatic transmission fluid.